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THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy with probable scattered thunder showers Thursday and Friday.

The New Orleans officials don't seem to be able to pierce the "Peace" mystery.

A crank is a thing used to start something with—a sensation, for instance.

It takes thin clothing as well as an even temper for a man to keep cool these days.

Of all attachments for automobiles, the one handed down by the sheriff is the most unwelcome.

Huerta is to give up his Long Island home and move to El Paso. What is Long Island's loss is El Paso's affliction.

With Mounts Lassen and Vesuvius and Bryan and Roosevelt all erupting, things are livening up on this sphere these days.

Our notion of a morning glory is a Cornish waffle.—The State. Our notion of a night hawk is The State's diabolical paragrapher.

We call it "civil" court and go right ahead with the trial of some of the most uncivil scrapes mortals ever became entangled in.

While the European armies are engaged in giving one another checks Uncle Sam and Germany are busy giving each other notes.

Anderson has an orderly Chinese colony. He has been here now several months and we've never heard of him getting in the slightest trouble.

The separation of an Atlanta couple calls forth a headline clear across the front page of an Atlanta paper. Life in Atlanta is just one sensation after another.

A kind of rat-trap affair for a husband to put in his loose change pocket when he goes to bed would command a very large sale.—York News. Where does this brother, who never wore the yoke of matrimony, get his license to talk about robbing the male?

WAKING UP CHINA.

Says Yuan Shi Ksi, president of the Chinese republic, in a proclamation setting forth China's position as a re-

sult of her yielding to Japan's demands:

"We are ashamed of the humiliation, but should we blame others while we ourselves are at fault? Our own weakness has invited the insult, and I feel that I am a man of little virtue and ability." However, he adds, by way of half-apology for the government's action, "we have no right to stake the existence of a nation; therefore we have to work out its salvation with care."

There is such honest sincerity in these words that they leave no doubt of China's humiliation. While Japan seems not to have actually gobbled up Chinese territory or overthrown Chinese autonomy, she has come so near doing both that she has dealt a bitter blow to the nation's pride.

But in the very fact that China keenly feels the indignity, and is ashamed of her weakness, there is hope for her. It appears to be the first time in China's long history of foreign domination and tyranny that her people have felt such a sense of political shame. It is evidence of a new national spirit. When a nation comes to realize that it is "of little virtue and ability" instead of whining, and confesses manfully that its misfortunes are its own fault, there is hope for it.

China must yet wipe out the shame, not in blood, let us hope, but in peaceful rivalry, by means of the intellectual, industrial and political progress of which the nation is capable. If humiliation is a spur to such progress, Japan, with the worst intentions, has done China a great favor.

NO BOOZE FOR MEDICINE.

Another blow has been dealt to alcohol. The medical profession has abandoned it. Such, at least, is the interpretation placed on the omission of whiskey and brandy from the pending issue of the "United States Pharmacopoeia," an official reference book used by pharmacists, physicians and chemists.

It is explained that up-to-date physicians are generally agreed that alcohol isn't much good as a medicine anyway, and very few of them now prescribe either as a tonic. The commission in charge of the Pharmacopoeia has had difficulty, too, with the terms "whiskey" and "brandy." Not being satisfied with the government's authorization of those names for various blends instead of the chemically pure articles, they chose to play safe by ruling out everything of the sort. It was felt too that drug stores would be subject to less temptation to carry on an illicit liquor business if the medical sanction for keeping a stock of ardent spirits was done away with.

After this scientific repudiation of the Demon Rum in the sphere of medicine, a man who wants a drink won't have any good excuse to offer except, perhaps, one of the old familiar "Seven Reasons for Taking a Drink." "Because he's hot, because he's cold, because he's young, because he's old, because he's wet, because he's dry—or any other reason why."

Adam's Advantage.

Whatever troubles Adam missed. This must have made him sore. When he and Mother Eve fell out He couldn't slam the door. —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Whatever troubles Adam had And he had some, I s'pose, He never sat behind a hat At moving picture shows. —Houston Post.

Whatever troubles Adam had He always had a chance, For sure he had never to fear That Eve would wear the pants. New Orleans Item.

Whatever troubles Adam had He didn't have to shiver Out upon a mountain road Patching tires for a Filivver. —La Jolla, Cal., Journal.

Whatever troubles Adam had I'll bet one made him fleet-O Not having any clothes, you see He had to dodge the spry musquito. —York News.

Whatever troubles Adam had— But we don't believe he had any. For when Eve wanted a new dress It didn't cost a darned penny.

What the Difference Is. The difference between a sweet girl graduate and a suffragette is only about twenty years.—Columbia Record.

Up to the Georgia Editor. The first business of the editors at Eastman this week should be to adjourn the legislature and stop the war.—Mottlie Observer.

In ancient Greece amethysts were worn around the neck to prevent intoxication; hence the name, which means "unintoxicated."

With a fair price for the cotton, there is nothing that can hold South back, particularly as good prices are being paid or other products. For instance, the Georgia peach growers have a far greater crop this year and yet are getting fifty cents more a crate for them.—Columbus Ledger.

THE BALANCE OF GOOD

FROM DETROIT FREE PRESS.

There's so much good and kindness here, So much of laughter and light, So little honest cause to sneer, So much of decency and right, That I forget that I have seen The sordid things of life and mean.

There are so many splendid men That is has been my joy to know; So many friends to think of when Night falls upon the earth below, That what of selfishness I've met Is very easy to forget.

Have I been treated falsely by Some one I had been led to trust? Is that a reason fair that I Should say the whole world is unjust, And thus condemn the many, who To me were always kind and true?

The good so far outweighs the bad, The right so much exceeds the wrong, More happy hours there are than sad, That we should never mourn for long. So much that's fine I can recall, It makes the sum of shame seem small.

Peace With Honor, or War?

(Chicago Tribune.)

It would be cowardice which would abase the nation to mortgage the future for the protection of the present, but this is not what the United States would do if it came to an agreement with Germany.

We have demanded that Germany comply with international law. Germany has replied that her enemies do not observe it and that consequently she cannot. We know that Germany's enemies do not observe the law and have dressed them on that subject, but without great result. That Germany suffers from it is no concern of ours; that we suffer from it is.

Great Britain's offense is the ignoring of rights which have trade significance. Germany's offense involves the killing of Americans. In principle it is intolerable that either belligerent should impose its policies or its necessities upon us in violation of international law. In fact, we have found it more easy to tolerate the British practices than we have the German because Great Britain, although offending our national dignity by slighting our rights, does a damage which is subject to remedy in individual cases, whereas Germany does an irredeemable wrong when she kills our citizens.

Nevertheless, if we are to stand for principles of international law our quarrel lies with Great Britain as well as Germany. We do not think it humiliating to negotiate compromises with Great Britain. Shall we consider it humiliating to seek compromises with Germany?

What we endeavor to do in the case of Great Britain is to obtain such mitigations of the severity of the rules against our commerce as we may and get payment for material damage done in the seizure of cargoes from the United States to neutral or German ports.

We have not addressed a note to Great Britain stating that the right of the United States to unbridled trade with Holland may not be invaded and that we shall hold Great Britain to strict accountability for any interruption of it. We have not told the British government that we shall not omit any word or deed to protect American trade with German ports in the absence of a close cordon blockade such as international law recognizes as the only effective blockade.

The point is that the government

GEORGIA PRESS.

There is No Such Thing. All our lives we have heard of perpetual motion and too much watermelon. But in all this time we have never come in contact with either.—Savannah Press.

The Automobile Tax. Judge Charlton, of Savannah, has ruled that the automobile tax violates the provision of the constitution. The unequal distribution of the tax has made the law unpopular. The fund created by this tax should be devoted to the state school fund instead of the public roads.—Savannah Georgian.

Bryan For the Firing Line. In the event of war, we suppose there is no likelihood of William Jennings Bryan raising another regiment of Nebraska volunteers.—Albany Herald.

Not to Tamper With It. The tax equalization law is not going to be tampered with yet. The people seem to be satisfied with its accomplishment so far.—Thomasville Times.

What the Outlook Is. With a fair price for the cotton, there is nothing that can hold South back, particularly as good prices are being paid or other products. For instance, the Georgia peach growers have a far greater crop this year and yet are getting fifty cents more a crate for them.—Columbus Ledger.

has found a compromise which prevents trouble with Great Britain. We think that this was wise, and we hope that as negotiations proceed it will be found possible to remove causes of controversy. We have not asked for war with Great Britain to sustain our rights. We have recognized that new factors have entered into control of the sea and they cannot be set aside accidentally.

The further point, then, is that we must be prepared to deal with Germany in the same spirit. What we demand of Germany is protection of our national interests. The truth is that Germany's offer is a more complete recognition of our rights than Great Britain has seen possible to offer.

The truth is lost sight of because Germany's offense is that of killing our citizens, whereas Great Britain's is merely that of interrupting the course of our commerce. But Germany offers terms which will insure the safe passage of any American who wishes to go to Europe and Great Britain does not remove its restrictions upon our trade.

If the Germans said that their necessities did not permit them to consider the safety of our citizens we should have another case against them, and it might justify war. Even if the issue were in this aggravated form we know that a number of Americans would believe it the duty of our people to keep out of the prescribed sea zones where travel is unsafe and not to involve the country in war to protect them.

That would be coming close to pusillanimity, but we are not required to make such a choice. An agreement can be reached with Germany which will give Americans safe conduct, and it need not be a part of the principles of German submarine warfare. We do not need to mortgage the future for present security. All we have to do is to accept present conditions, keep whatever opinion we wish to hold regarding the violations of law and humanity, and preserve not all our rights but a practical working application of them.

If we try to reach an agreement we may be able to obtain further concessions and reach a fair compromise, but there is no sign whatever that we can obtain such a recognition of sea law as we have demanded. The question, then, is whether we are trying to preserve peace honorably or to seek war.

CAROLINA PRESS.

Queerest of Happenings. These are very queer times, but in our mind the queerest happenings of the past week were the successes of the Columbia baseball team.—Greenwood Journal.

The Man Who Looks For Trouble. Our idea of a pessimist is a man who, unable to find anything else to worry about, is worrying about the political campaign we will have in this state next year.—Spartanburg Journal.

Anxiety of the Politician. A young lady waiting for him to "pop the question" knows how the politician feels when he waits for the lightning stroke.—Spartanburg Journal.

The Worth of the Crematory. The ceremony established at Clemson College has been a splendid success and has afforded a very valuable adjunct to the farming business in adjacent counties of the Piedmont. Dr. Long, state agent in charge of demonstration work, is authority for the statement that a crematory will be established at the experiment farm near this city.—Florence Times.

Above All, Let There Be Peace. If the country could be assured of peace, the future would look bright and promising to all lines of business. But the war-cloud threatens, and no man can tell what a day may bring forth.—Newberry Observer.

"There is nothing that this age, from whatever standpoint we survey it, needs more, physically, intellectually and morally, than thorough ventilation." —Ruskin.



We've accomplished this in our Coolstyle Suits.

Loosley woven fabrics—hold the coat up to the light and see how the air can ventilate.

Never before such comfort for hot days.

Palm Beach Suits in natural color, gray, blues and blacks with neat stripes \$6 to \$10.

Crash Suits \$8.50. Silklike \$10.

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Underwear built on the same modern principle of ventilation. Union Suits 50c to \$2. Two-piece suits in soft pongee and nainsook \$1.

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B. O. Evans & Co.

SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"

ODDS AND ENDS.

In the Middle Ages people in England wore the beaks, or points, of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking and were forced to tie them up to their knees.

Guns with a bore of twelve inches or more can only fire 90 full charges. They are then considered to be worn out, and have to be sent to the foundry to have a new core inserted.

When one of the enemy is captured he is disarmed by taking the bolt from his rifle. His bayonet is confiscated, but he still is made to carry his ammunition and rifle, for both are useless.

The Romans punished patriicides by first scourging the criminal, then sewing him up in a leathern sack made of a live dog, a cock, a viper and an ape, and thus casting him into the sea.

Methodist ministers of Ohio have banished clocks from their churches on the ground that their presence tends to distract congregations.

Fruit should commence a meal, not end it.

The volume of the rocky crust of the earth, estimated at 10 miles thick, including the mean elevation of the land above the sea, is 1,633,000,000 cubic miles.

A new mineral called thorianite has been obtained from the residue of gemwashing in Ceylon. It carries more than 70 per cent of thorium dioxide, 7 per cent of the cerium group, 12 per cent of uranic oxide, 2 per cent of lead monoxide, and accessory weights of ferric oxide and silica.

The dirigible torpedo of a New York inventor is propelled electrically, guided by a single insulated wire, and kept at the required distance below the surface by an automatic depth regulator. At the will of the operator a jet of water or a beam of light can be thrown up from the torpedo to show the exact location reached.

Considerable study has been devoted to the cause of the Aurora Borealis, or "Northern Lights," but the only conclusion which has as yet been arrived at is that they must be ascribed to the agency of electricity in the upper regions of the atmosphere. In what way the phenomenon is produced remains unknown. That such is the case is certain from the fact that during brilliant auroral displays the magnetic needle is generally agitated. The air at the same time is often observed to be so highly charged with electricity as to interfere materially with the working of telegraph lines.

It is often difficult and sometimes dangerous to use ordinary explosives for mining and excavating in confined spaces—a fact that has led to the development of the hydraulic mining cartridge as a safe and effective substitute. The cartridge consists of a steel cylinder, containing numerous small pistons that move at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the main cylinder, and that expand when water is injected into them with a hand pump. After drilling a deep enough hole the workmen insert the main cylinder, and then set to work at the hand pump. The tiny pistons expand until their free extremities bear against the mass of rock with constantly increasing force, and the rock is gradually fractured under the tremendous pressure. The operation is said, in not only cheaper than the ordinary blast, but disintegrates a larger area of rock.

PRESS COMMENT

An Abnormal Criminal.

(Brooklyn Citizen.)

The fire aboard the Atlantic transport steamship Minnehaha, off Hulfax, immediately led to a suspicion that the conflagration was in some way connected with the activities of Holt or Muentzer, to give him his right name. In a letter written to his wife in Dallas, Texas, Muentzer boasted that he had concealed explosives in the hold of a steamer which left this city on July 3 bound for Liverpool. He was not quite sure of her name. It was either the Saxonia or the Philadelphia, but it might have been some other vessel. The Minnehaha left New York on Saturday with a cargo of ammunition and war supplies, bound for Liverpool. Later information from the burning vessel may disprove present conjectures based only on coincidence. That Holt or Muentzer was fully capable of doing what he told his wife, his career sufficiently shows. Under the name of Muentzer he was suspected of having poisoned his wife. He was indicted for the crime, but never tried, as he disappeared out of the ken of men and no trace of him was found, until his attempt to kill Mr. Morgan led to an investigation of his life.

All that has become known about him makes it clear that the man was insane. He was a dangerous lunatic ever before the war broke out, and all his disordered faculties were absorbed by it. The outcry against the export of munitions to the allies made by the German press and the organized German propaganda took a strong hold on his cracked brain and led him to conceive the murderous idea of killing Mr. Morgan, the fiscal agent of the allies in the purchase of war supplies, and of blowing up steamers carrying these supplies to the enemies of Germany. It was not his fault that his plans came to grief. He possessed all the fanaticism, boldness, cunning and education necessary to carry out such a grandiose criminal scheme. The sole question for the authorities to ascertain is whether or not he had accomplices.

An Educational Campaign.

(New York Times.)

The educational campaign which the Navy League intends to institute, in those parts of the country more or less remote from the seaford, for the promotion of interest in the development of the navy should have good results. It is not from lack of patriotism that so many of the inhabitants of the Middle, Western, and Southern States are so generally disposed to leave naval discussions to the people on the seaboard, nor is the mere fact that the Atlantic and Pacific States are exposed to danger from the attack by sea, in cases there should be any provocation for such attack, the only reason why their representatives in congress are generally willing to vote in favor of large naval appropriations. The people who live at tidewater sea the ships frequently, they have first hand information of the capacity of the navy, its quality and its needs. A course of illustrated lectures on the warships and their armament and the officers and men of the navy such as Rear Admiral Cowles, retired, sometimes gives before clubs and societies in this part of the country would probably be highly effective in many places far from the two oceans.

The navy is too rarely, if ever, uppermost in the minds of the voters in more than half of our States. The Navy League proposes to put all the facts about our principal means of defense vividly before such people, to impress upon them the indisputable fact that the maintenance of an efficient modern navy is as necessary for their prosperity as for ours and the California. If this is effectively done we shall not have so many of the Western and Southwestern Congressmen either neglecting to vote at all or voting in the negative session after session, when the Naval Appropriation bill is brought up. We pointed out the urgent need of a campaign of education the other day, and it is encouraging to learn that the Navy League had already taken steps in that direction.

ABOUT THE STATE

Coker School a Success.

The summer school at Coker college which has been in session for a month came to a close yesterday afternoon and a large number of teachers and students passed through the city yesterday afternoon on their way to their various homes throughout this section. This was the first year the school at this institution and it is said by those who attended to have been a decided success. A larger number of students were the Canning club girls of the Pee Dee section who won the short course offered by Coker last year.—Florence Times.

Baseball in Florence.

A party of gentlemen who are interested in seeing Florence have an up-to-date Athletic Park went out this morning and inspected a piece of land which they report will be ideal in every respect. A meeting will be called in the near future and an organization will be perfected. After this work will commence at once on the ground so that all of the baseball games in August and the football games this fall can be played on the new athletic field. This is good news for the Florence fans for it will put Florence right out in front as much as anything else that could happen.—Florence Times.

Delightful Anticipation.

The initial joint meeting—or rather the idea of one Carolina press association visiting another while it was in session—strikes us as mighty fine

business, and we are glad South Carolina had the pleasure and honor of being the first body to receive recognition in that manner from her sister association. It is also gratifying to know that plans for the next gathering are already being discussed. The prospects are that we will be able jointly to "pull off a stunt" worth while next summer.—Gaffney Ledger.

Catch Big Tarpons.

Mr. A. F. McKissick and son, Mr. Ellison F. McKissick, have returned from the west coast of Florida where they spent several days fishing with Messrs. W. E. Beattie and W. C. Cleveland of Greenville. The trip proved to be not only a delightful, but a most successful one from the angler's standpoint. The party caught one tarpon weighing 223 pounds. The largest fish tipped the scales at 140 pounds and was six feet seven inches long.—Greenwood Journal.

Farmers in York County.

"Well, Bullock's Creek certainly has plenty to eat this year," said a farmer of that township, Saturday. "Everybody has good grass, there are lots of Irish potatoes and fruit is plentiful—apples, peaches and plums, and besides, there are lots of chickens in the country and they are fat. Every man who sowed wheat made a good yield. One man who sowed three-fourths of a bushel, threshed out 28 bushels and lots of others did as well. Yes, we've plenty to eat in Bullock's Creek."—Yorkville E. J. Miller.